

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND :

Labour induction has become a very common, routine procedure. Induction of labour is carried out when there is maternal or fetal risks of continuing the ongoing pregnancy. There are various methods by which induction is carried out. The aim of induction of labour is to bring about a successful vaginal delivery. There is a huge difference when induction of labour is carried out in a ripened cervix. Induction of labour in a ripened cervix yields better results.

OBJECTIVES :

1. To determine whether Isosorbide mononitrate is an effective agent for ripening of cervix.
2. To compare the change in bishop score, progress of labour, induction – delivery interval, labour – delivery interval between Isosorbide mononitrate and Dinoprostone gel
3. To determine the maternal and fetal outcomes between both the groups.

METHODS :

We, at Coimbatore medical college hospital have undertaken a randomised prospective study in 100 pregnant women and studied about the effects of Isosorbide mononitrate and PGE2 gel on cervical ripening.

RESULTS :

On statistical analysis, our study showed that PGE2 gel was a better cervical ripening agent but was associated with significant maternal and fetal effects so careful monitoring of both the mother and fetus is of paramount importance if induced with PGE2 gel.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION :

This study has given an insight about the use of Isosorbide mononitrate as a cervical ripening agent. IMN which is a common antianginal drug can be safely used as a cervical ripening agent as it ripens the cervix without any effect on the uterine contractions and hence does not produce fetal distress. So IMN can be used as a safe cervical ripening agent for outpatient preinduction cervical ripening.

KEYWORDS :

Cervical ripening, induction of labour, bishop score, isosorbide mononitrate, dinoprostone PGE2 gel.